

BOROUGH OF HIGHAM FERRERS.



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1944.

D. A. McCracken, M.D.





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## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS. 1944.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,945
Population 1931 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,928
„ 1944 (Registrar-General's estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,298
Number of separate dwellings, 1931 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	819
„ „ „ „ 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,068
Rateable value, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£14,133
Product of a penny rate, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£52

### Live Births.

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	54	29	25	} <b>18.19</b>
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	
					60	30	30	

### Stillbirths.

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	} <b>0.60</b>
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	
					2	1	1	

### Deaths.

All Causes	...	...	...	...	36	20	16	<b>10.90</b>
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### Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.66
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>16.66</b>

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>nil.</i>

# Borough of Higham Ferrers.

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## *Members of Highway and Sanitary Committee :*

COUNCILLOR J. E. SKINNER (Chairman), ALDERMEN J. W. BARKER AND J. E. JEFFS, COUNCILLORS A. C. A. COLTON, L. CLIFTON, F. J. LAMBERT and R. W. ABBOTT.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN H. R. PATENALL, J.P., C.C., was an *ex-officio* member.

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## *Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :*

Medical Officer of Health,

DAVID ANDREW MCCrackEN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## *Also holds appointments of*

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health.

Deputy School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer of Health, Rushden Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Towcester Rural District Council.

Medical Officer, Kettering Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

## Sanitary Inspector (*temporary*) :

FREDERICK SAMUEL FIELDING PIPER, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.,

HIGHAM FERRERS,

*September, 1945.*

**To The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Higham Ferrers.**

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1944.

The health of the inhabitants of the Borough has been well maintained during the war. The vital statistics are satisfactory. The birth rate of 18.20 per thousand of population shows an increase of 2.80 on the 1943 rate. The death rate of 10.90 is lower than that for 1943 by 0.40. The infant mortality rate of 16.66 per thousand live births is highly satisfactory. Only one infant died under one year. The rate is 29.34 below that for England and Wales.

The incidence of zymotic diseases gave no cause for anxiety. The diphtheria immunisation statistics are very good and it is now the exception to find a child in the town who has not been immunised.

The most important matter contained in the report is that of the water supply. A water famine which must not be forgotten was experienced. The supply was very unsatisfactory during the greater part of the year. Whilst means were found for tiding the town over a dangerous period of supply, nature has issued a very stern warning that the undertaking requires to have a care for the future demands of the town and district.

The appointment of Mr. F. S. F. Piper and Mr. J. W. Lloyd as Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor respectively have been fully justified. Their combined efforts have greatly improved the efficiency of the sanitary and engineering services in the Borough.

I again have pleasure in recording my appreciation of the support I continue to receive from the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation and the willing assistance given me by the officers of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. McCRACKEN, M.D.  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



## SECTION A.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

**Area**—The area of the borough is 1,954 acres.

**Population**—The Registrar-General estimated the population of the borough at 3,298 persons. Owing to the town being a Reception Area under the Government Evacuation Scheme, there has been some fluctuation in the resident population during the war years. The peak was reached in 1941 when the estimated population rose to 3,690 persons, the highest population ever recorded in the Borough.

**Deaths**—The total number of deaths assigned to the borough by the Registrar-General after adjustment for inward and outward transfers was 36 as compared with 39 in 1943. The recorded death rate based on the estimated mid-year population was 10.90 per 1,000 of civilian population as compared with the rate of 11.29 recorded in the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 11.6 so that the local death rate was 0.70 less than the national rate. The comparability factors for the standardisation of the local death rate has not been available since 1940, since the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths and movements of population have invalidated attempts to compute the factors. The local death rates together with comparisons for the quinquennium, 1940-44, is as follows :

#### Death Rates, 1940-44.

<i>Borough of Higham Ferrers</i>					<i>Standardised Death Rate</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>	<i>Higham Ferrers</i>	<i>Administrative County</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>
1940	39	23	16	12.3	11.7	11.3	14.3
1941	42	20	22	11.6	*	11.9†	12.9
1942	28	13	15	7.9	*	11.0†	14.6
1943	39	21	18	11.3	*	12.3†	12.1
1944	36	20	16	10.9	*	12.6†	11.6

\* *Not available.*

† *Recorded rate.*

**Births**—The number of births assigned to the borough was 60, as compared with 52 recorded in 1943. The number of births was equivalent to a rate of 18.19 per 1,000 population as compared with 15.45 in the previous year. The history of the birth rate together with other vital

statistics for the period 1892-1944 is given in Table No. 5, page 16. The following table shows the trend of the rate for the quinquennium, 1940-44, together with comparative rates for the Administrative County and England and Wales.

**Birth Rates, 1940-44.**

		<b>1940</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>1944</b>
Higham Ferrers	...	12.60	12.50	15.50	15.45	18.19
Administrative County		13.94	13.51	16.66	17.91	20.07
England and Wales	...	14.60	14.20	15.80	16.50	11.60

**Stillbirths**—Two stillbirths were recorded. This is equivalent to 0.60 per 1,000 of population or 33.33 per 1,000 live births. The rate per 1,000 of population for England and Wales was 0.50.

**Illegitimate Births**—Six illegitimate births were registered. This is equivalent to a rate of 100 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 57.70 in 1943.

**Infant Mortality**—The rate of 16.66 per 1,000 live births was very satisfactory. The rate for the town for 1940-44 together with rates for comparison are :

**Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.**

		<b>1940</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>1944</b>
Higham Ferrers	...	<i>Nil.</i>	22.20	36.30	19.23	16.66
Administrative County		40.30	48.18	34.50	40.38	38.00
England and Wales	...	55.00	59.00	40.00	49.00	46.00



## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

**Laboratory Facilities**—The laboratory work associated with the control and diagnosis of infectious diseases is carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital.

Samples of milk are examined for bacteriological cleanliness and keeping quality at the County Council's Laboratory.

**Diphtheria Antitoxin**—A supply of antitoxin is maintained at the Town Hall and is provided free to medical practitioners for use in the town.

**Ambulance Service**—Non-infectious and accident cases are removed to hospital by an ambulance maintained by the Higham Ferrers Ambulance Committee. Infectious cases are removed by the ambulance of the Joint Hospital Board.

**Nursing in the Home**—The Higham Ferrers Nursing Association, which is affiliated with the Northamptonshire Nursing Association, employs one nurse who is a Queen's Nurse and she holds the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board and is State Registered. Details of the work carried out during 1944 are as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases Nursed</i>			<i>Total Visits</i>
	<i>General</i>	<i>Midwifery</i>	<i>Maternity</i>	
1944	66	8	29	2276

**Treatment Centres and Clinics**—There has been no change in the arrangements described in 1942.

**Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases.** Accommodation is provided by the East Northamptonshire Joint Isolation Hospital Board at their Hospital in Wellingborough. The precept levied on the Council for 1944 was £83.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

**Water Supply**—The water supply to the town is provided by a Joint Water Board created under the terms of the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board Act, 1902 (2EWD.7.CH.XII) and in whom, with the exception of a few sections, were vested the powers of the Higham Ferrers Water Act, 1900. The latter Act gave statutory authority to a private company to acquire land and to construct works, but, the powers were never implemented. The Act of 1902 made provision *inter alia* for the construction of waterworks at Sywell and the transfer of the shallow wells sunk in the sand measures at Wymington in 1893 from Rushden Urban District Council to the Joint Water Board.

The statutory area of supply comprises the Borough of Higham Ferrers, the Rushden Urban District and the Parish of Wymington in Bedford Rural District. The population of the statutory area amounts to some 19,458 persons. Of the estimated population of 3,298 persons resident in the Borough, 2,700 enjoy a piped water supply, 558 are dependent on stand pipes whilst 40 persons are not provided with water by the Board. The amount of water normally supplied to the statutory area per 24 hours is some 442,000 gallons whilst, in addition, bulk supplies are provided for Irchester (including Podington), Wollaston, Great Doddington and Mears Ashby Hall. The total bulk supply provided for the latter districts amounts to some 92,500 gallons per 24 hours. No bulk supplies are received by the Board.

The water supply is obtained from three sources, Wymington wells, the impounding reservoir at Sywell and a shallow well at Hardwater Crossing. The Wymington wells are located about half a mile N.W. of the village of Wymington, in the Bedford Rural District, and were sunk by the Local Government Board in 1893. These wells originally yielded 100,000 gallons per day but, since they now only produce 35,000 to 40,000 gallons per day at their best, they must now be relegated to that of an auxiliary supply. The Sywell works consist of an impounding reservoir, slow sand filters, clear water tank and pumping machinery, and were opened in July, 1906. The reservoir, which is fed by rainfall and springs, is situated at, from about 2 miles S.E. of Sywell, in Wellingborough Rural District, to 2 miles N.E. of the same place. The reservoir when full normally impounds 236,000,000 gallons but at present this figure is somewhat reduced due to deposits of sand, gravel, etc., which have collected over a period of years. The source at Hardwater Crossing was opened in 1939 and was provided by the Board following the drought in 1933-34,



when, due to low rainfall, the supply to the town was intermittent during part of the year. The capacity of the pumping machinery was improved in 1944 and feeder drains were constructed in the gathering ground to augment the supply to the well in the Nene gravels.

**Quantity**—I reported in 1943, that a drastic reduction in supply was inevitable in view of the low rainfall, resulting in the depletion of the stock of water at Sywell. Early in the year the supply became critical and it was apparent that there would be great difficulty in maintaining a normal supply. In January the supply was restricted to 12 hours normal pressure and 2 hours low pressure and the public were advised by the Board to conserve water. By the end of March the position had become dangerous, the reservoir at Sywell was, for practical purposes, empty, and the water being supplied was derived mainly from the Hardwater Crossing well where the pumping machinery was insufficient to meet the full demand. The difficult period of supply was bridged by obtaining water from lakes. The water was pumped by the National Fire Service. This tided the situation over until June when new pumping machinery was installed at Hardwater Crossing. The town, however, was not on a constant supply until 19th December. The year 1944 was one of continued anxiety to the Board and its officials and the water famine should not be forgotten.

**Quality**—During the period when the town was being supplied with water from emergency sources, complaints were made that the water had an objectionable taste and an obnoxious odour when being boiled. The water, however, was at all times in a high state of bacterial purity and there was no danger of communicable disease resulting from its consumption. Regular bacteriological examinations of the supply were carried out during the year and also at frequent intervals during the crisis and on all occasions the reports showed that the water conformed to Class 1 of the Ministry of Health's Classification for piped water supplies. All water supplied by the Board is treated with chlorine at the sources of supply.

The future of the water supply is one which merits the close and urgent attention of the Water Board. The margin of safety was low in 1933-34 whilst the danger limit was passed in 1944. Attention is therefore directed to the adequacy of the sources of supply ; the adequacy of the pumping main from Sywell to Rushden reservoir, and the method of distribution.

The daily consumption of water per head of population for 1940-44 was :

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Domestic and Mu-					
nicipal purposes	18.20	19.18	18.85	20.01	15.64
Trade purposes ...	3.16	3.05	2.80	3.50	2.74
<hr/>					
Total ...	21.36	22.23	21.65	23.51	18.38
<hr/>					



**Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage**—There is no material change in the conditions reported in 1942. The proposals for the reconstruction of the existing sewage works and the provision of new sewers have been held in abeyance owing to war-time conditions. A Public Local Enquiry by the Ministry of Health into the proposals was pending at the end of the year.

**Closet Accommodation.** All houses and factories are on the water carriage system.

**Disinfection**—Concurrent and terminal disinfection associated with infectious diseases was carried out by liquid and gaseous disinfectants. Steam disinfection was carried out on bedding, etc., as the occasion demanded at Rushden Urban District Council's disinfection plant.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs**—No case of infestation by *Cimex lectularius* came to notice.

**Public Cleansing**—The collection of refuse continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner by means of a Morris Refuse lorry. The number of loads of house refuse collected and deposited at the Meadow Lane tip was 256. The trade refuse from factories is deposited at the Mill Chrome Tanning Company's tip.

Details of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector is given in Table No. 2, page 16.

## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

In response to the Government's request that preparatory plans be drawn up for post-war housing the Council gave careful consideration to the housing situation in the town. Initial steps were taken early in the year to acquire a suitable building site and an admirable one was obtained for an estate adjoining High Street and adjacent to a similar estate proposed to be built by the Rushden Urban District Council. The area of the site purchased is 16.13 acres and the layout shows accommodation for 156 houses as well as a playground of 1.53 acres for children. When completely developed the gross density of the estate will be 9.7 houses per acre.

In order to expedite the building of houses in the post-war period, arrangements were made at the request of the Ministry of Health to prepare sites ready for building operations as soon as circumstances would permit. With this object in view and to make the best use of existing machinery and man power the Council became a member of a local authority group. This group, which comprises the Boroughs of Higham Ferrers and Kettering and the Urban Districts of Burton Latimer, Corby, Irthlingborough, Raunds and Rushden, entered into contracts with a large civil engineering firm to carry out the site preparations for all members of the group. Apart from making the value of the contracts sufficiently large enough to attract firms with adequate sources of mechanical power this method of re-allocating machinery and man power makes use of men and equipment from aerodromes whose construction had been completed.

Twenty-two houses, which are the subject of Demolition Orders under the Housing Act, 1936, were let under licence, granted under the terms of Regulations 68A and 68AA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. Whilst this position cannot be regarded as satisfactory, the occupation of the houses relieves to some degree the urgent demand for housing accommodation. As the original tenants from these houses have been provided with alternative accommodation under the "slum clearance" provisions of the Housing Act, the present occupants will, if they wish to remain in the town, require to be provided with houses built for "general needs". The extent of the housing shortage in the Borough is indicated by the magnitude of the waiting list for Corporation houses which amounts to over two hundred applications.

## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**Milk and Dairies Order, 1926**—There are twelve names on the register of Cowkeepers, Dairymen and Retailers of milk. One dairy farmer is licenced by the County Council as a producer of Accredited Milk. The Sanitary Inspector has kept the premises under supervision and the Medical Officer of Health has also carried out Inspections.

**Milk Supply**—Samples of milk were submitted each quarter by the Sanitary Inspector to the County Laboratory for examination as to cleanliness and keeping quality. The samples are submitted to a standardised methylene blue test to determine if the milk will be sufficiently fresh to be drinkable for some 24 hours after delivery to the consumer. The number of samples so submitted and the classification of the results were :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number.</i>				<i>Per cent.</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Bad</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Bad</i>
1944	19	7	5	7	37	26	37

The results of the tests showed that 37% of samples conformed to the prescribed tests for accredited milk and in general the results showed a lower standard than those for 1943 when 94% passed the test. The results of the examinations are communicated to the producers and/or retailers and advice given in appropriate cases by the Sanitary Inspector. The classification of the results is arbitrary and based on a County standard, since there are no prescribed tests for the bacteriological cleanliness and keeping quality of non-designated milk. The milk supplied to the local school is pasteurised.

**Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940**—The Sanitary Inspector has continued to devote much of his time to the work of meat inspection at the Rushden Industrial Co-operative Society's slaughterhouse, which is controlled by the Ministry of Food. The inspector made 591 visits to the slaughterhouse and inspected 16,584 carcasses. About 41 tons of meat and offals were condemned. This rigid control of the meat supply is one of the best public health measures which have been evolved during the war and its continuation in principle has much to commend it as a permanent function of a local authority health department.



## SECTION F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**Smallpox**—No cases were notified.

**Scarlet Fever**—There was a decrease in the number of notifications of this disease to five as compared with twenty-one in 1943. The disease was of mild type and no deaths took place.

**Diphtheria**—Only one case was notified in an adult aged twenty-nine years. The patient recovered. The causal organism was *C. diphtheriæ gravis*.

**Diphtheria Immunisation**—The estimated number of children under fifteen years of age who are immunised is extremely satisfactory. In order that the children of the town obtain full benefit from this important preventive health measure, it is highly important that the present high level be maintained. The following are the returns made to the Ministry of Health. The estimates are conservative as they do not include children who have been immunised by private arrangement of parents with medical practitioners.

1944.

0—5 years

5—15 years.

	No.	Estimated %	No.	Estimated %
June ...	189	84	481	95
December	169	75	474	94

The difference in the estimates as at June and December is accounted for by a number of children who attained fifteen years during the second half year. The results of the diphtheria immunisation campaign is a creditable one and the success is not only due to national propaganda but also to the enthusiasm and persistent efforts of Miss Millgate, the County Council Health Visitor at the Child Welfare Clinic and in the homes of the people.

**Pneumonia**—Five cases of notifiable pneumonia were intimated as compared with six in 1943. No deaths were ascribed to pneumonia as the primary cause of death.

**Erysipelas**—Two cases were notified as compared with one the previous year. Recovery took place in both cases.

**Measles**—The year 1944 was not a measles year. Only four cases were notified as compared with 131 in 1943. The infection appeared to be of a mild type and no deaths were recorded.

**Whooping Cough**—Ten cases were notified as compared with thirteen in 1943. There were no deaths.

**Closure of Schools**—No action was considered necessary under the Elementary Educational Provisional Code, 1922, Article 57.

**Dysentery**—One case of bacillary dysentery was notified in May. The causal organism was *B. dysenteriae* (Sonne).

Details of the monthly incidence and age grouping for the infectious diseases are given in Tables No. 3 and 4, page 18.

**Tuberculosis**—There were eight new cases of tuberculosis notified as compared with six in 1943. Four cases had pulmonary manifestations and four had non-pulmonary lesions. Two males and three females died from pulmonary infections. The age incidence of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis are given in Table 5, page 19.

No action was considered necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

**Tuberculosis After-Care**—The Committee have continued to promote educational and preventive work in the town and gave whole-hearted support to the County Council's Scheme for carrying out a Mass Miniature Radiography survey of the Boot and Shoe Industry.

## SECTION G.

### STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH, 1944.

<i>Causes of Death</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	2	1	3
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	1	1
10.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
11.	Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
12.	Acute infective encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M.)	...	...	...	—	—	—
	uterus (F.)	...	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	—	1	1
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	...	—	1	1
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	2	1	3
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	—	—
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	3	1	4
19.	Heart disease	...	...	...	4	6	10
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	1	—	1
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	—	2
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	—	—	—
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	—	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	—	—	—
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	—	—	—
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury and infantile diseases	...	...	...	1	—	1
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	1	—	1
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	1	—	1
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	3	2	5
ALL CAUSES					20	16	36



TABLE NO. 2.

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE BY THE  
SANITARY INSPECTOR.**

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	26
Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	23
Premises for voluntary improvement	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	15
Secondary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	50
Total						116

**Factories Act, 1937.**

Factories, inspections of	...	...	...	...	21
Bakehouses, inspections of	...	...	...	...	4
Total					25

**Infectious Diseases, etc., Inspections.**

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						8

**Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act.**

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total						7

**DISINFECTIONS, Etc.****INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.****Rooms.**

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total						10

**Articles.**

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pillows and bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	33
Bedding-sundry	...	...	...	...	...	54
Wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	13
Household articles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Books	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total						120

**Articles destroyed.**

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						1

### DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Obstructions removed from the drains	...	...	...	...	...	9
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Means of escape in case of fire, erected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage filtering tanks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1

### VOLUNTARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Out-houses converted into sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pedestal water closet pans and flushing cisterns erected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lavatory basins fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilating pipes constructed	...	...	...	...	...	1

### FACTORIES.

Drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Extra sanitary conveniences provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pedestal pans and flushing cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intervening air spaces constructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water-closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Water-closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	2

### PETROLEUM STORES.

Tank ventilators repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1

### COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Drains reconstructed from Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE NO. 3.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES  
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1944.

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	5
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	5
Erysipelas ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Whooping cough	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	10
TOTALS ...	2	1	—	3	5	1	2	4	2	3	2	3	28

TABLE NO. 4.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES  
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1944.

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Measles ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
Whooping cough	1	4	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
TOTALS ...	2	4	1	—	5	7	1	—	4	2	2	—	28	—	—



TABLE NO. 5.

## NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1944.

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—25	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
—35	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	3	2	1	2	2	1	—	—

TABLE NO. 6.

## VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1944 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
				Under One Year		All Ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1891	1,810	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892	1,810	51	28.1	7	137.0	27	14.9
1893	2,000	54	27.0	6	111.0	34	17.0
1894	2,000	65	32.5	12	184.0	37	18.5
1895	2,000	64	32.0	3	47.0	30	15.0
1896	2,000	56	28.0	6	107.0	22	11.0
1897	2,000	67	33.5	5	75.0	31	15.5
1898	2,000	74	37.0	9	121.0	27	13.5
1899	2,500	62	24.8	11	177.0	25	10.0
1900	2,540	69	27.1	9	130.0	31	12.2
1901	2,540	79	31.1	3	37.9	26	10.2
1902	2,540	56	22.0	3	53.5	26	10.2
1903	2,540	59	23.2	6	101.7	27	10.6
1904	2,540	61	24.0	4	65.6	22	8.6
1905	2,794	48	17.2	5	104.1	28	9.6
1906	2,884	49	16.9	3	61.2	26	8.6
1907	2,920	51	17.4	5	98.0	25	7.8
1908	2,920	63	21.5	2	31.7	29	9.0
1909	2,920	56	19.1	5	89.3	27	9.2
1910	2,920	42	14.3	1	23.8	24	8.2
1911	2,726	53	19.4	2	37.7	25	9.1
1912	2,726	37	13.5	3	81.0	21	7.7
1913	2,776	56	20.1	5	89.2	34	12.2
1914	2,776	53	19.0	3	56.8	28	10.0
1915	2,849	51	18.3	4	78.4	37	12.9
1916	2,769	46	15.2	6	130.4	31	11.1
1917	2,838	45	15.8	3	66.6	30	11.7
1918	2,987	36	12.0	3	83.3	38	14.2
1919	2,863	44	14.7	2	45.5	28	9.7
1920	2,977	69	23.1	9	130.4	35	11.7
1921	2,912	47	16.1	2	42.5	32	10.9
1922	2,929	40	13.6	5	125.0	27	9.2
1923	2,944	54	18.3	2	37.0	36	12.2
1924	2,965	42	14.1	2	47.6	36	12.1
1925	2,998	35	11.6	3	85.7	17	5.6
1926	3,091	37	11.9	3	81.0	23	7.4
1927	3,120	39	12.1	6	153.0	43	13.7
1928	3,208	43	13.0	0	0.0	27	8.4
1929	3,054	43	14.7	3	69.0	23	7.3
1930	3,054	41	13.4	2	48.7	31	10.1
1931	2,950	30	10.1	2	66.0	32	10.8
1932	2,938	25	8.5	2	80.0	39	13.2
1933	2,944	42	14.2	1	23.8	33	11.2
1934	2,946	28	9.5	1	35.0	28	9.5
1935	2,987	31	10.4	0	0.0	37	12.4
1936	3,003	43	14.3	1	23.2	30	10.0
1937	3,076	49	15.9	2	40.8	34	11.0
1938	3,120	36	11.5	1	27.7	35	11.2
1939	3,145	27	8.6	0	0.0	53	16.5
1940	3,172	40	12.6	0	0.0	39	12.3
1941	3,690	45	12.5	1	22.2	42	11.6
1942	3,528	55	15.5	2	36.3	28	7.9
1943	3,366	52	15.4	1	19.2	39	11.3
1944	3,298	60	18.2	1	16.7	36	10.9





